

REVIVED BELGIANS REPULSE ATTACKS OF GERMANS IN REGIONS ABOUT TERMONDE

were opposed to the legions of the redoubtable General von Kluck, that had pressed southward with rushing force around the eastern side of Paris.

When the time came to take the offensive against the victorious German right, the British were sent forward to lead the action. Although strongly supported by French cavalry and artillery, the English forces were massed at the point where the Germans seemed to be most dangerous.

When the Germans made their stand east of the Oise and along the Aisne, the three British corps were concentrated against the German right.

The Third army corps took up its position near Soissons; east of it the Second British corps was stationed, and on its eastern flank lies the First corps.

The position of these troops makes them the real defenders of Paris, for the French army of Paris, which was

sent out under General D'Amade at the time the offensive campaign was begun, has moved far to the north. If, through any blunder, the German army would be able to move forward from its trenches and take the aggressive it would be the duty of the English to fall back toward the southwest forming a half ring about the capital to protect it from its invaders.

The report shows that the Germans fell back across four French rivers without serious resistance against the pursuing allies. It also shows that the flight of the Germans was rapid, for at some points they had made ineffectual efforts to destroy large quantities of ammunition which they had to carry with them.

Many ammunition wagons and automobile vans, which had been used for the transportation of supplies, were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the French and English.

FRANCE RAISES NEW ARMY TO AID BRITISH FORCES

BOURDEAUX, Sept. 18.—France has begun the formation of a new army to be put into the field against the Germans at the earliest possible moment.

It was learned at the War Office that it will be composed of territorials and recruits.

This army will be sent to the front to co-operate with another British army which will soon be sent from England, as soon as the necessary equipment and drill work are concluded.

Official announcement of the defeat of the German army at their attack on Nancy is given in a dispatch received at the War Office today from General Durand, the military governor there.

"Thanks to the success of our armies and the brave resistance of the troops all danger to the former capital of Lorraine is averted," the dispatch added.

By order of President Poincaré a message of congratulation was immediately sent to General Durand and to General Castelnau, commander of the

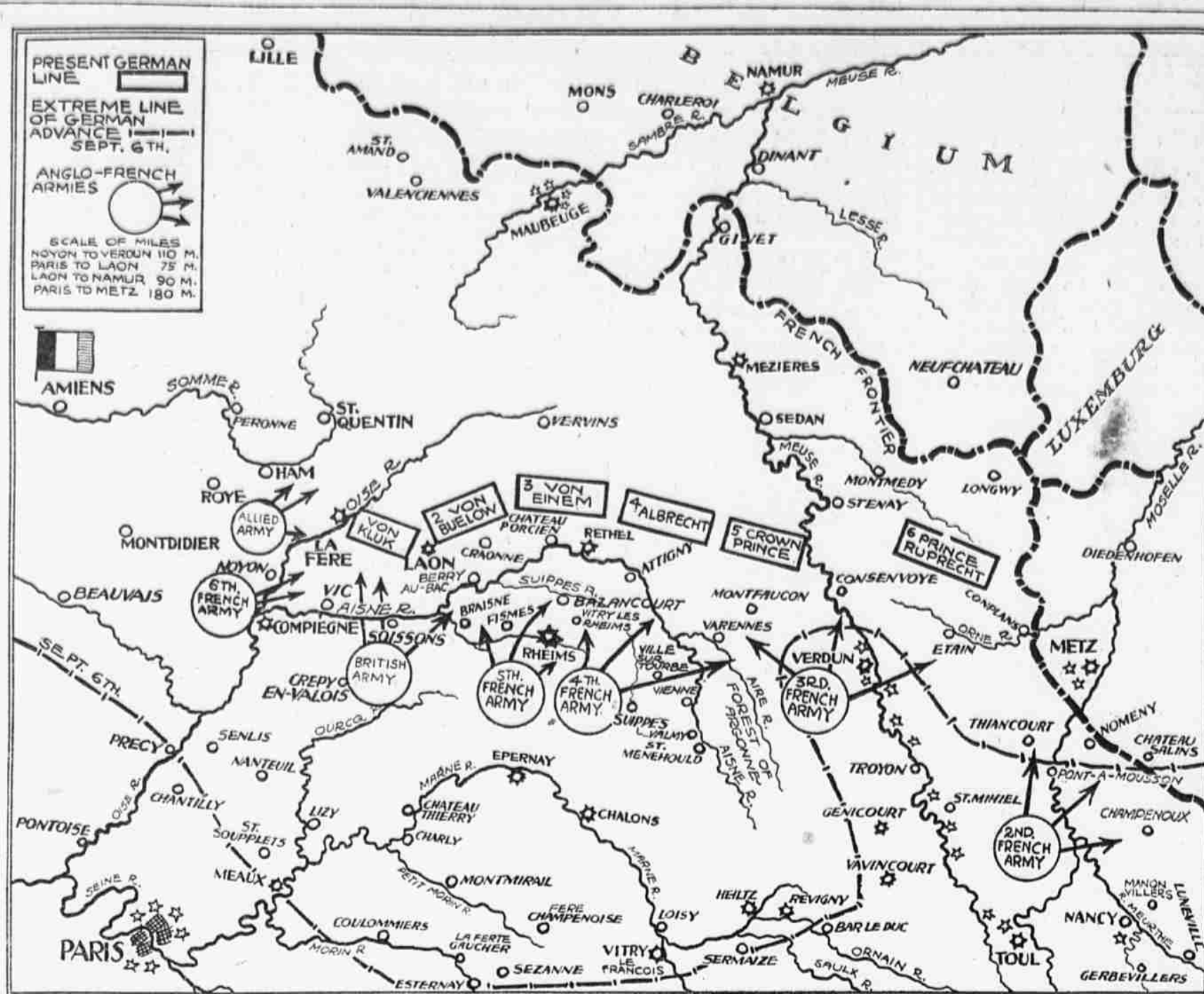
troops who have been fighting on the heights about Nancy.

"Your noble efforts against the enemy are an inspiration to the republic," said the message of congratulation. "The victory is most important, because the failure of the enemy to capture the heights has prevented him from penetrating our lines."

The Government's pleasure over the situation at Nancy is increased by the fact that Emperor William is understood to have been with the German troops there during part of the attack.

Dispatches from the regions north of Chalons sur Marne state that the German trenches are very strong, constructed in a more deep and covered and linked on their perpendicular with hidden minefields.

Throughout the whole region the municipal authorities are absent. The Germans ordered numerous houses burned and pillaged whose doors were closed. They spread false reports among their troops, alleging the Germans were shortly to enter Paris and that the present retreat is a feint.



The battle of the Aisne, which is developing into one of the greatest artillery battles in all history and the greatest in the present war, is still continuing, with no definite results on either side. The French and British troops reached the line of the Aisne as early as last Sunday, and the battle has now been going on for five days. New French troops have been brought up on the extreme left from the west; the English are operating near Soissons, while the French centre runs from Berry-au-Bac, northwest of Rheims, to the Argonne district, where it is confronted by the armies of von Buelow, von Einem, who has just succeeded von Hausen, and Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg. The Crown Prince is entrenched between Montfaucon and the Meuse River, part of his command having evacuated Varennes.

ADOLPH SEGAL REPORTED INSANE

Continued from Page 1

Segal, 1, has been in financial downfall since due to his mental condition. I believe he has been of unbalanced mind for the last six years.

"The indications or signs of insanity may have been so slight as not to be noticed by his friends or family, but I have no doubt that for the last six or seven years he has been insane."

Even yesterday the decision to move Mr. Segal to Norristown was kept secret. But Segal, in answer to point blank questions, admitted that his father would be taken to a sanatorium.

"My father's mind was clouded at times," he said, "but to me he was as sane as I am. He was a man of great energy and a great deal of business ability. He was a man of great energy and a great deal of business ability."

Adolph Segal thought in millions in his early days. This was a man in his late 20s who had made a fortune of \$1,000,000. He had been in business in various ways. He had built soap factories, apartment houses and great operations of dwelling houses. The Hartman Apartments, in West Philadelphia, were built by Mr. Segal, and, although he was laughed at as a dreamer, the place paid for the start.

In Alameda he built 37 houses and lost on the project \$200,000. After that he made money in various ways. He has built soap factories, apartment houses and great operations of dwelling houses. The Hartman Apartments, in West Philadelphia, were built by Mr. Segal, and, although he was laughed at as a dreamer, the place paid for the start.

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AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT GRAVE; MAY SOON BEG PEACE TERMS

Reverses on Field, Panic at Capital as Russians Force Armies Back on Cracow. Officers Reported Slain.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Suffering constant reverses in Galicia and East Poland, to which the Austrians have confined their campaign, forced to abandon Lemberg, driven across the River San, deprived of large stores of provisions and ammunition sent from Cracow, and virtually denied further German aid, the position of the dual monarchy is precarious. The Russians, under Generals Ruzsky and Brusiloff, have followed all their advantages vigorously, and, according to one report, have invested Przemyel, and, according to another, have taken this strongly fortified town, thus compelling the Austrians to take a final stand at Cracow on the Vistula, not far from the German and Russian border.

With military power shattered by these reverses and with panic and unemployment riots prevailing in Vienna, Austria seems ready to sue for peace.

According to a dispatch from Petrograd, all of the Russian newspapers today follow up yesterday's suggestions with emphatic demands that Italy join in the war on the side of the allies. It is pointed out, in plainly inspired articles, that were Italy immediately to join in the conflict, such action would compel Austria to abandon Germany and sue for immediate peace. The result of this would be, the papers point out, that the German people would realize at once the futility of continuing to fight.

All reports, both from Petrograd and such independent sources as Rome and Bucharest, tend to confirm or point in gloomier colors the critical position of the Austrian armies in Galicia. These armies, which set out to arrest the advance of the main Russian army in Germany, have had the tables turned on them by the Russian Generals Ruzsky and Brusiloff and are threatened with encirclement.

Having abandoned Lemberg, they are

now leaving Przemyel behind them and retreating to Cracow.

Unconfirmed reports are in circulation that the Russians had taken the Galician fortress of Przemyel by assault. The foregoing would indicate another "strategic withdrawal."

It is said by Russian correspondents that the Austrians have lost all discipline, the aim of the men being to get across the Carpathians. If this is true their commanders are likely to have difficulty in leading them over 200 miles to Cracow.

Among 200 captured Austrians at the battle of Tomaszew, Russian Poland, there was not a single officer, reports a correspondent of the London Standard, telegraphing from Petrograd a remarkable explanation of the demoralization of the Austrian army.

The Austrians have been many previous accounts of the Slav and Czech soldiers of Austria being driven into battle by their officers with revolvers. The demoralization of their officers reported at Tomaszew, if true, indicates what a terrible revenge has come to the common soldiers. In subsequent engagements, said the correspondent, the Austrians would lose their officers and then abandon their guns and raise the white flag.

August 15.

Reported to Have Been Taken in Early Alsace Campaign.

BOURDEAUX, Sept. 18.—The Foreign Office today exhibited to the French and foreign newspapers assembled here a quantity of dum-dum bullets, which, it was explained, were taken by the French when they originally occupied Mulhouse in Alsace in the early days of the war.

It was the discovery of these bullets, and reports of the French surgeons that they actually had been used that resulted in the original French note of protest of August 15.

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KAISER PLAYS LAST DIPLOMATIC CARD; ITALY'S AID STAKE

Victor Emmanuel Declines to Receive Imperial Representative and Is Called "Traitor," According to Report.

ROME, Sept. 18.—Germany has played its last card in the diplomatic game that has been in progress here for weeks with the assistance of Italy in the present war in the Balkans, and apparently has lost.

It was learned from a reliable source today that a special messenger arrived here from Berlin on Wednesday evening and departed last night. It is reported he came as a personal representative of Emperor William. Whether his sudden departure was due to the refusal of King Victor Emmanuel to receive him cannot be ascertained.

Several papers in Paris report that the Kaiser sent to the King of Italy the following telegram: "Conqueror or conquered I shall never forget your treason."

Italian reservists have been called for September 25, which is taken to mean Italy's withdrawal from the Triple Alliance on that date.

The Italian radical party today will vote an order of the day in Parliament setting the Government to forsake its policy of neutrality and to ally itself with the Triple Alliance. The anarchist party has declared against war.

Demonstrations against the Government policy of neutrality continue and the war fever is aggravated by popular resentment at unemployment.

The Italian military attitude at Berlin has been recalled and it is understood that the German military table will be with drawn from Rome.

BRITISH SHIPS REPORTED SUNK BY GERMAN CRUISER

Battle Said to Have Occurred Off Indian Coast.

TOKIO, Sept. 18.—It is reported here that the German cruiser Emden has sunk five British steamers off the coast of India. The passengers of the vessels are said to have been saved. Names of three of the ships are said to be the Diplomat, Kovat and Indus.

The Emden is a cruiser of 254 tons displacement, carrying ten 11-inch and twelve smaller guns. She has a speed of 25 knots an hour.

The cruiser was built in 1904 at Hamburg at a cost of \$400,000.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Admiralty today ordered an inquiry into the loss of the training ship Hesperus, which foundered off Portland yesterday with a loss of 21 lives. Of these, 12 were boys who were receiving a special course of training.

IGNATZ BLOCH, 79 years old, a retired clothing merchant, died yesterday at his home, 32 Westmont street. He emigrated from Austria 45 years ago and settled in Philadelphia, where for 25 years he was engaged in the clothing business. Mr. Bloch retired 12 years ago. He was interested in the work of several Jewish societies. His widow and two sons survive.

RUSSIA GATHERS NEW MILLIONS FOR EASTERN CAMPAIGN

Three New Armies Reported Advancing in Poland—Objective Unknown; May Be Berlin.

ROME, Sept. 18.—The Tribuna prints a dispatch from its correspondent in Petrograd to the effect that a new Russian army of 900,000 is advancing in Central Poland.

This is said to be the vanguard of an other army of 2,000,000, which is marching toward Poland now. A third army of 2,500,000 has been assembled and is beginning to move forward.

It is not clear whether these new forces will proceed into Galicia for a final crushing of the Austrians or advance through Silesia to occupy Berlin.

BOAT SINKS; 13 MISSING

Domestic Government Steamboat Goes Down in Fog After Collision.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—The Government steamboat Montmagny, carrying supplies and coal for wireless stations, was sunk this morning a mile before Crane Island when she collided with the Dominion coal supply ship L'Anse-au-Loup in a dense fog.

Captain Pouliot and 12 members of the crew are missing. Eight members were rescued.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

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WOUNDS "WHIP" TO Avenge DEATH OF FLORENCE SCHENCK

Alleged Detective, Who Says Vanderbilt Groom Offered to Pay for Girl's Murder, Meant to Kill Wilson.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Charles R. Wilson, Gwynne Vanderbilt's stable manager, whose love affairs have furnished gossip for two continents, was backed up against a wall in the Vanderbilt stables at the Westchester home show at White Plains yesterday afternoon and shot at five times by Frederick Schultz, said to be a house detective at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Wilson escaped with a slight wound in the foot.

According to Schultz, Wilson promised him \$100 to take Florence Roscoe Schenck, with whom the famous wife had his best-known affair, to San Francisco and there murder her. Mrs. Schenck died last January from a broken heart, her friends said. It was after a conversation of 10 or 15 minutes' duration on this subject yesterday afternoon that Schultz suddenly pulled a revolver and emptied it at Wilson.

Stable men rushed forward and wrested the revolver from Schultz, while others took Wilson to his feet. Sheriff Doyle took charge of Schultz, who began to talk to the excited crowd around him. He declared that he had avenged the death of Miss Schenck, whom Wilson cast off. Before he could talk further he was hustled away to a cell.

One of the high priced Vanderbilt hounds, according to witnesses of the attack, saved Wilson's life. When Schultz opened fire the stable manager leaped behind one of the animals, leaving the sleuth the alternative of killing the horse or using for his target that part of Wilson's anatomy that was still in range. This was Wilson's feet, and Schultz made the most of his opportunity.

Although Schultz denied that he had intended to harm the famous wife, but had planned only to scare him, witnesses say that as he was being led away from the stables to jail he shouted back to Wilson:

"If I meant to kill you, but I didn't, because you are not good enough for that." If the shooting follows, as his assailant asserts, from Wilson's treatment of Florence Schenck, it is the fourth or fifth event in the aftermath of trouble directly connected with six months in the summer of 1908, when the whip and the beautiful daughter of Dr. P. S. Schenck, of New York, Va., finished a season at the London horse show with a gay tour of smart society in that city and Paris.

Wilson met Miss Schenck that year when she was eighteen years old and was 45. He persuaded her, the girl claimed, under promise of marriage, to make a secret trip to Richmond, Va., on which Wilson explained that he was married, but that as soon as he was free he would make her his wife.

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